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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TO VICTORY THROUGH INDIA'S FREEDOM

MAHATMA EXTENDS OLIVE BRANCH TO BRITAIN

Declare Independence Of India With Formation Of National Govt. For Duration

WHAT GANDHIJI TOLD LONDON JOURNALIST

(Received on Telephone)
PANCHGANI, July 12.

Handing over to press representatives two statements for publications to-day, Mahatma Gandhi explained that they were two sets of notes prepared after discussions with an English journalist.

One statement, said Mahatma Gandhi, was intended for publication after the journalist had communicated his impressions of Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy in Delhi and the other statement contained notes of talks which the Mahatma gave to the journalist to discuss with anyone who cared to understand Mahatma Gandhi and how his mind was working.

The following is the write-up the publication of which Mahatma Gandhi agreed to under certain circumstances. This write-up was written following an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and a British journalist:—

"I saw Gandhi at Panchgani on the 4th July. I told him: 'My Editor is anxious to help in solving the political deadlock in India. I went to Delhi and I was disappointed. I hope you will not disappoint me."

I asked: "Supposing you saw the Viceroy what would you say to him?"

He immediately replied: "I would tell him that I sought the interview with a view to help and not to hinder the Allied war effort. But I can do nothing without seeing the members of the Working Committee for I believe that my authority under the August Resolution ended with my imprisonment. It was not revived by my release. You are not interested in my personal views. . . . I could be if I spoke as a representative."

I interrupted and said: "The Viceroy and everybody else is interested to know your mind because of your hold on the masses of India".

He replied: "I am a democrat and I cannot exploit that hold except through the organisation in the building of which I had a hand."

But again I interrupted and said: "Before the Viceroy permits you to see the Committee, he would want to know how you would influence the members."

He said: "History does not repeat itself. The conditions of 1942 do not exist to-day. The world has moved on during the last two years. The whole situation has to be reviewed 'de novo'. The point, therefore, for me to discuss with the Working Committee is to know how they react to the knowledge that I gained since my release.

I have to take up the thread that was broken by the Government in 1942. I was first to negotiate and on failure to offer Civil resistance if I thought it necessary. I want to plead with the Viceroy. I can do so only when I know the Working Committee's mind.

But I tell you that the common talk among us is that whatever the Viceroy may wish personally, he has no authority in the political sphere. Mr. Churchill does not want any settlement. He wants to crush me if he has been correctly reported. He has never denied the report. The beauty of it for me, and the pity of it for him, is that no one can crush a Satyagrahi for he offers his body as a willing sacrifice and this makes the spirit free".

SECOND STATEMENT

The following is the second statement:—

I saw Mahatma Gandhi on July 4th at Panchgani. I told him: "My Editor is anxious to help in solving the political deadlock in India. I went to Delhi and I was disappointed. I hope you will not disappoint me."

I asked him: "Supposing you saw Lord Wavell how would you begin to talk? What would you say to him?"

He promptly replied that he would tell the Viceroy that he had sought the interview with a view to help and not to hinder the Allies and it was to this end he had asked for permission to see the members of the Congress Working Committee. He said he had no authority to act in the name of the Congress. According to the canons of satyagraha, when a civil resister was imprisoned, the authority vested in him automatically came to an end. Hence the need for him to see the members of the Working Committee.

I said: "The Viceroy might feel, as you swear by the August resolution and by the weapon of civil disobedience, your meeting the Working Committee members may only result in their reinvesting you with authority to carry on civil disobedience in the name of the Congress and the result will be that when you came out of the interview you will hold the pistol on the Viceroy's head and say: 'Do this or I start civil disobedience. That would make things worse than they are to-day.'"

TOTAL DISTRUST

Gandhi replied: "At the back of that is total distrust of my profession that I am and have always been a friend of the British. Therefore, I can never use the weapon of civil disobedience during the war unless there was a very grave reason, as for instance the thwarting of India's natural rights to freedom."

My next question was: "Supposing the Working Committee was let out of jail to-morrow and the Government refuses to give India what they want would start civil disobedience?"

Gandhi replied: "If the Working Committee came out, they would take stock of the situation and discuss things among themselves and with me. I can tell you this, that I have no intention of offering civil disobedience to-day. I cannot take the country back to 1942. History can never be repeated. Even without the authority of the Congress, if I wanted to do it, I could start civil disobedience to-day on the strength of my supposed influence with the masses. But I would be doing so merely to embarrass the British Government. This cannot be my object.

But the Working Committee would not sit still while people are suffering. It is my conviction that we cannot meet fully the situation and alleviate the sufferings of the [illegible] from British into Indian hands. Without such transfer the attempt of Congressmen and others to alleviate the people's sufferings are most likely to lead to conflict with the Government."

NATIONAL GOVT.

I interrupted and said: "When things are as they are, I cannot believe that they will transfer authority now, that is Government will not concede the demand for independence while the war is on.

Gandhi replied that there was a difference between what he would ask to-day and what was asked in 1942. To-day he would be satisfied with a National Government in full control of Civil Administration. It was not so in 1942.

Such a Government would be composed of persons chosen by the elected members of the Central Assembly. This would mean declaration of independence of India qualified as above during the war."

I thought it was a great improvement on the 1942 position. I asked him if the military would control railways and the ports, etc.

Gandhi replied that the National Government would let the military have all the facilities that the military might require. But the control would be that of the National Government. Ordinance Rule would give place to normal administration by the National Government.

"Will the Viceroy be there?" I asked.

"Yes, but he will be like the King of England guided by responsible Ministers. Popular Government will be automatically restored in all the provinces so that both the Provincial and Central Government will be responsible to the people of India. So far as military operations are concerned, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will have complete control. But it must be possible for the National Government to offer advice and criticisms even in military matters.

Thus the Portfolio of Defence would be in the hands of the National Government which would be genuinely interested in the defence of the country and may render great assistance in the shaping of policies.

The Allied forces would be allowed to carry on their operations on Indian soil. I realise that they cannot defeat Japan without that".

POSITION AS WAR RESISTER

Gandhi made it clear that the expenses of the Allied operation on the Indian soil should not be borne by India.

"If a National Government is formed would you advise the Congress to participate in it," I asked.

Gandhi replied in the affirmative.

"So it means that if a National Government is formed, the Congress will join and help the war effort. What would be your position?" I asked.

"I am a lover of peace through and through. After Independence was assured I would probably cease to function as adviser to the Congress and as an all war resister I would have to stand aside, but I shall not offer any resistance against the National Government or the Congress. My co-operation will be abstention from interfering with the even tenor of life in India. I shall work with the hope that my influence will always be felt to keep India peace-minded and brotherhood among all without the distinction of race and colour."

WHAT INDIA'S FREEDOM MEANS

"Supposing there is a conflict between the civil and military authorities, how would the dispute be settled? If, for example, civil authorities want to use the railway to carry two thousand tons of foods and the military authorities wanted it for carrying munitions, what would you advise." I next asked.

Gandhi replied: "As I said before, I would not have to advise on such matters. But supposing I had, I can conceive of the necessity of allowing precedence to the military. But supposing the military wanted to blow off places or practice manoeuvres in disregard of the life of the people I would say: 'Hands Off.'"

[illegible] trust such [illegible] must arise and if they did they would be easily adjusted. If there is no trust I cannot work. I cannot work for Allied victory without trust. If they trusted a settlement would be easy to achieve. Freedom for India will bring hope to Asiatics and other exploited nations. Today there is no hope for the Negroes, but Indian freedom will fill them with hope."

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Finally I asked: "What about the Hindu-Muslim differences?"

Gandhi replied: If the British meant well there would be no difficulties.

Gandhi said in conclusion: "Most of us believe that whatever the Viceroy may wish personally, he has not the authority in the political sphere. Mr. Churchill does not want a settlement. He wants to crush me if he has been correctly reported. He has never denied the report. The beauty of it for me, and the pity of it for him, is that no one can crush a satyagrahi for he offers his body as a willing sacrifice and thus makes the spirit free".

Explanatory Statement

In the course of his explanatory statement Mahatma Gandhi said that throughout his talks with the British journalist he had emphasised the fact that he was speaking for himself and in no sense involving the Congress in what he said. He added: "I do not know how far to-day I represent the views of the members of the Working Committee.

And about Hindu-Muslim formula which has nothing to do with these two statements, I have not spoken as a Hindu. I have spoken as an Indian first and an Indian last. My Hinduism is my own—I personally think it embraces all faiths. Therefore, I have no authority to speak as a representative of the Hindus. That I respond to mass mind and the masses know me instinctively is a fact which cannot be gainsaid but I have not built my case upon it."
—A. P.

Pressmen Meet Mahatma

(From Our Special Representative)
PANCHGANI, July 12.

Lying on a pallet on the verandah of "Dilkhush" and covering himself wholly except for his face, Gandhiji received Press representatives at 4 p.m. to-day and explained for half an hour the interviews given to Stuart Gelder of London "News Chronicle".

He handed over to the Press representatives copies of two notes given as interviews to Gelder and dictated an explanatory preface to the notes in order to clear any misunderstandings.

He gave an apology to the Nationalist Press

He said that there were gaps and inaccuracies in the interview published in "Times of India."

It seemed to Gandhiji that abstracts and paraphrases of interviews were a misfire.

He characterised to-day's interview, the first authorised political statement since his release, as the outpourings of a lacerated heart. He said he stood by Rajaji-Jinnah formula to resolve the communal deadlock and added Gelder's interviews had nothing to do with it.

Despite ill-health Gandhiji will continue to acquaint himself with reactions to the statements which contain his personal opinion but in no way involve the Congress. As soon as Press representatives entered the verandah where Gandhiji was lying he jocularly remarked "You see I am lying and lying low." He dictated the preface and replied to questions lying on the pallet.

In the evening Gandhiji attended prayers.

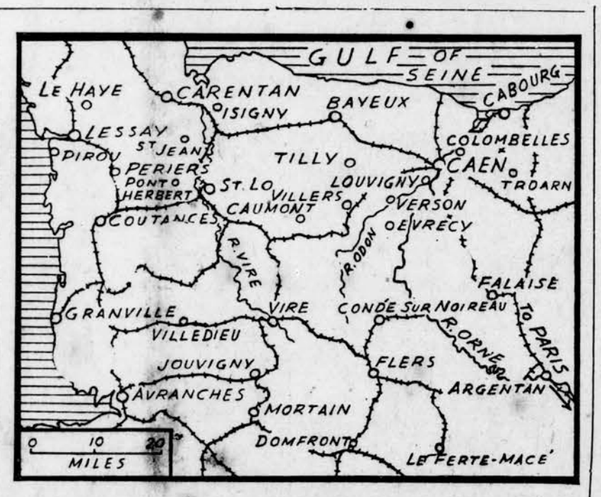
KHAN SAHEB WALKS FIVE MILES TO PANCHGANI

PANCHGANI, July 12: Two bus loads of passengers were marooned for several hours this evening as the result of a huge boulder crashing down from the mountain side and blocking the narrow Ghat-road, five miles from Panchgani. Dr. Khan Saheb, ex-Premier of N.-W. F. Province, was among the passengers.

An R. A. F. lorry which was in front of the two buses pulled up to a dead stop as the boulder crashed down. The occupants of the lorry and a passenger from one of the buses hurried to Panchghani and got in touch with an R. A. F. station a few miles away. Lorries and Jeeps were thereupon despatched from the station to assist the stranded passengers who were transported safely to their destinations. Dr. Khan Saheb and one or two others, however, walked to their destinations.—A. P

Mahatma Takes Herbal Remedies

PANCHGANI, July 12: It is understood Gandhiji is taking since his arrival here herbal medicine prescribed by Aurvedic Physicians from Poona. Dr. Sushila Nayar visited Poona on Monday last and after consultation with physicians another Aurvedic medicine was prescribed for Gandhiji for helping digestion which is not satisfactory owing to chilly weather here. It is learnt that as a result of good rest Gandhiji's blood-pressure is steady.—United Press.



Severe Nazi Counter-Attacks All Along Front

British Patrols Penetrate Through Louvigny: Steady American Pressure North Of Saint Lo

SHAEF, July 12.

British patrols which penetrated through the village of Louvigny at the junction of the Odon and Orne Rivers found it free of the enemy, but they have not yet occupied it, it was stated at SHAEF to-day.

American troops are putting on steady pressure on a wide front north and north-east of Saint Lo in the face of strong enemy resistance.

Advancing 1,000 yards on either side of the road south from La Haye American troops have captured the villages of Angoville-Sur-Ay, and La Bcurdonnerie. It was stated at SHAEF to-night that German armour is still not enough to fight [illegible] Caen but it is [illegible] worn down.

Lessening of German artillery fire and continuing heavy mortar and machine-gun opposition indicates that a German withdrawal is in progress at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

General Eisenhower's 'communique' this morning said:— "German counter-attacks were many and severe all along the Allied front on Tuesday, but they were held and we have made some gains. There was an Allied advance on the road south from La Haye Du Puits towards Lessay and the bulge past Saint[illegible] was slightly enlarged. Fighting in the vicinity of Saint Lo has been heavy and we now have Pont Herbert. During the day the strongest German counter-blow was in the areas Colombelles-Saint Honorine.

Reuter's special correspondent on the Odon Front cables:—

After a day and night of the bitterest "Iron Cross" fighting in which they lost another 20 tanks, German panzer units have thought better of throwing in their counter-attacks between the Odon and Orne this morning.

Marshal Rommel late last night committed—and as usual lost—more of his dwindling reserves in another persistent pecking action north of Maltot. German tanks blundered head on into a nest of British anti-tank guns and artillery and recoiled broken and cut. Marshal Rommel decided to pull one of his weakened panzer divisions into the rear and replace it with an infantry division. The weight of the impetus of the British attack compelled him to send an S O S to the panzers to return to line to meet the sharpening threat. The German reserves are rapidly shrinking until they are almost non-existent. Prisoners are coming in flabbergasted by the weight and concentration of British artillery barrages. "It was nothing like this in Russia", they say.

A SHAEF "Communique" says:—

During the day our aircraft in support of ground forces destroyed 28 enemy tanks and damaged 16 others. Fighter bombers destroyed and damaged 31 tanks in the Lessay-Saint Lo area while rocket-firing aircraft accounted for 13 near Hottot and Vimont.

Enemy artillery positions along the entire front were under air attack yesterday afternoon. Batteries in the Periers-Lessay sector were attacked and direct hits registered on camouflaged gun positions. Our medium bombers attacked fuel dumps at Fiers, Foret D'Ecoures, Chateau de Tertu and Foret D'Andaine and a railway bridge at Bourth yesterday afternoon

East of Paris aircraft on armed reconnaissance attacked transportation targets."—Reuter.

NAZI ARMY SUPREME STAFF IN FRANCE

LONDON, July 12.—The Supreme Staff of the German Army is now in France, having been transferred from the Russian front, it was learned in London on Tuesday night from French forces of the interior.—Reuter.

Fighting Spreads

BERLIN, July 12: To-day's German "Communique" said: "Fighting in Normandy has spread to new sectors and artillery fire has increased.—Reuter.

NAZI SPY EXECUTED.

LONDON, July 12: The German secret service agent was executed at Pentonville prison this morning, the Home Office announces. He was a Belgian subject named Joseph Jan Van Hove. Van Hove, who was 27 was sent to Britain by the German secret service to get information about the invasion of the Continent by the Allies, troop movements and docking and shipping activity going on in England".—Reuter.

STIMSON BACK IN BRITAIN

SHAEF, July 12: Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, arrived in England to-day from Italy. During his stay here he will visit military installations and army hospitals.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO SADANAND

BOMBAY, July 12.

That the new formula submitted by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to Mr. Jinnah for a Congress-League "rapprochement" is consistent with national integrity and the spirit of the Congress resolution is the opinion expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram sent to Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Editor of the "Free Press Journal", Bombay, replying to latter's yesterday's wire.

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's telegram to Mr. Sadanand:—

"Your wire. Thanks. Apologise to nationalist press for appearance account interview exclusively Anglo-Indian Press. This was unauthorised I did give for publication "News Chronicle" short interview part whereof is published. My talk covering three hours during three days meant chiefly for Gelder's instructions. Though his report fairly accurate requires correction. Hope through early press interview correct inaccuracy. My views mere personal. Whether they promote country's good or not matter of opinion. Simultaneous publication Rajaji's formula accidental. Regard formula consistent with national integrity and my opinion with spirit Congress resolution. Under non-violence national units cannot be forcibly held together. All are free to interpret Satyagraha. But I should be allowed to be sole interpreter of Satyagraha of my conception which has held field since 1908."

Abdul Ghaffar Khan

PESHAWAR, July 12.—It is learnt that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is better now and his temperature is normal after a few days' fever.—A.P.

MAHATMA TAKES LONDON BY STORM

Proposals For Solving Indian Impasse Is Main Topic Of Lively Political Discussions

WILL CABINET ANNOUNCE DECISION TO RELEASE LEADERS?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 12.

Never has any political declaration caused such widespread interest and sensation as Mahatma Gandhi's latest offer to the Muslim League and the British Government. It has been the main topic of lively discussion among members of both houses of Parliament

Those in whose ears it has been dinned that Gandhiji does not count find themselves baffled by the very great importance attached to it by men like Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Percy Harris and Mr. Graham White none of whom can be described as wholehog supporters of Gandhiji.

Their statements have debunked the theory that Mahatma Gandhi is an old man and a spend force and therefore must be ignored.

Gandhiji's declaration confirms and further strengthens the hands of those here who have consistently maintained that the key to Indian solution lies with Gandhiji and it is Gandhiji alone who can find a way out of the present 'impasse.' They take the view that the least that must be done immediately is to concede Gandhiji's request for meeting his other imprisoned colleagues. They will no doubt pursue this matter during question time to-morrow.

Of course all Government Departments are notorious for their slow motion feats and since Mr. Amery's Department is not an exception, we should really be prepared for a big should really be prepared for a big-are being taken for releasing other Congressmen. Perhaps this matter may come up for consideration at the routine meeting of the whole Cabinet which it is presumed will held on Friday.

While the Conservativse and official circles are not prepared to go beyond commenting that they are "deeply interested" in Gandhiji's declaration, non-official Labour and Liberal sections of Parliament warmly welcome the proposals associated with Mr. Rajagopalachari and the pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi, particularly in relation to the Moslem community and whether to encourage opportunities that may arise from these Congress leaders he will release or failing this have facilities for consultation with Mr. Gandhi and other political leaders.

Mr. Harvey (Independent) will ask: Whether Mr. Amery's attention has been called to the pronouncements made by Mr. Gandhi in the interviews held this month with Mr. Rajagopalachari and the period of his detention; to suggestions made by Mr. Gandhi to meet the demands of the Moslem League and whether further steps are being taken to facilitate the formation of an All Party Indian National Government.—Reuter.

DANGE'S RESOLUTION

By trunk telephone talk Mr. S. A. Dange who is visiting factories in the provinces said to me "Gandhiji has moved swiftly. I had always felt he won't sit quiet. He has one big stroke taken away the ground under the feet of those who had made a precondition the withdrawal of the August resolution. for meeting with the Viceroy. He has also made a magnanimous offer to the Muslim League. I hope most sincerely that Mr. Jinnah won't become a victim of enemies of Indian freedom".

When I saw Mr. Reginald Sorensen he was beaming with a smile which in itself indicated that he was more than satisfied with what he had maintained day in and day out on the floor of the Commons that the paramount need was to set Gandhi free.

Mr. W. G. Cove had no hesitation in asserting. "While Mr. Amery has failed Gandhi has triumphed".

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. Palme Dutt said: "This is a golden opportunity for a settlement between Britain and India. Gandhi's declaration represents a statesmanlike approach which recognises realities and looks to the future, not the past. British opinion should recognise what far-reaching concessions Indian National feeling has made and what sincere desire has been shown to end the deadlock and find the common ground in the struggle against Fascism. Enlightened British policy should seize this offer in both hands. This is not the time for refusals to negotiate. If Mr. Amery stands in the way, British democratic opinion should demand his removal."

The only man who has not properly understood Gandhi's declaration appears to be the Delhi correspondent of London 'Times'. He has a long rigmarole in the 'Times' which reminds us of Russian fairy tales that once used to come to London from that man from Riga.

PANCHGANI TALKS IN PARLIAMENT

Sorensen And Harvey To Raise India Issue Through Questions

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Gandhi's recent pronouncements will be the subject of questions in the Commons to-morrow.

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) will ask Mr Amery: "Whether he is aware of the proposals associated with Mr. Rajagopalachari and the pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi, particularly in relation to the Moslem community and whether to encourage opportunities that may arise from these Congress leaders he will release or failing this have facilities for consultation with Mr. Gandhi and other political leaders.

Mr. Harvey (Independent) will ask: Whether Mr. Amery's attention has been called to the pronouncements made by Mr. Gandhi in the interviews held this month with Mr. Rajagopalachari and the period of his detention; to suggestions made by Mr. Gandhi to meet the demands of the Moslem League and whether further steps are being taken to facilitate the formation of an All Party Indian National Government.—Reuter.

STUBBORN FIGHTING ON ASSAM FRONT

Chinese Achieve Local Gains In Upper Burma

KANDY (Ceylon), July 12.

South-East Asia Command 'communique' to-day stated: "Stubborn fighting at Chepu, south-west of Ukhrul, where 600 Japanese fought for two days to break through to the south, ended with the rout of the enemy. Casualties were heavy on both sides. Escape routes both south and south-west of Ukhrul have been blocked at many points and the general enemy position continues to deteriorate.

The Mogaung Road has been cleared of organized enemy resistance."

NEW DELHI, July 12: Local gains have been made by Chinese troops south of Myitkyina, says a Press Note issued to-day from General Stilwell's Headquarters in India. American aircraft concentrated their attention on bombing targets in and around the town of Myitkyina in heavy attacks.

Organised enemy resistance has been cleared from the Kamaing-Mogaung road with contact being made seven miles from Mogaung by one Chinese column moving down the road and a second column moving up from Mogaung.

Chinese troops have moved to Pyindaw, located approximately eight miles west of Mogaung. Chindit troops have gained positions to the south of Pyindaw.

SOVIET DRIVE TOWARDS EAST PRUSSIA

People In German Territory Can Hear Rumble Of Russian Guns

MOSCOW, July 12.

From Reuter's special correspondent:

For the first time in this war people living in German territory can hear the rumble of Soviet guns. Judging by earlier reports which say that Russian breakthrough barrages can be heard over great distances. People of East Prussia can to-day hear the distant crash of Russian artillery now less than 50 miles from the German border. Russian forces are now fanning out southwest from the beleaguered town of Vilna where remnants of the dispersed garrison are being mopped up. At the other end of the front, Soviet guns are roaring before Pinsk after a push through the Pripet marshlands, which by last night had brought the Red Army to within seven miles east of this city.

Another Soviet thrust which is threatening Daugvaplis (Dvinsk) and Kaunas has broadened and deepened against stiffening opposition. Soviet tanks and tommy-gunners closely co-operating with fast-moving Cossack units, have swept over fresh areas on the Central White Russian front. The Red Army is continuing to advance on three of main fronts and has liberated about 300 more localities.

East of Minsk: A large group of Germans encircled in the swift Russian advance has now been completely mopped up.—

NAZI ATTEMPT TO HALT THREAT TO REICH

The Germans have rushed reserve divisions to guard the approaches to Kaunas (Kovno) the next big objective in the path of the Red Army's drive to the Baltic Sea.

In North Poland too where the Red Army is racing towards Grodno, Bialystock and Brest Litovsk the Germans are making strenuous efforts to halt the Red Army's threat to the Reich.

On the approaches to Dvinsk, the fortress guarding the road to Riga, German resistance is also stiffening.

To-day's Berlin 'communique' said: On the eastern front strong enemy pressure continues on the whole central sector. Our divisions in the southern part of this front withdrew further to the west.

FIRST CASUALTY OF PAPER CONTROL

SUKKUR, July 10: As a result of recent Paper Control Order the local weekly "Hindu Sanghathan" has suspended its publication from to-day.—A. P.

New Judge Of Bombay High Court

NEW DELHI, July 12.—The Hon. Mr. Justice John Basil Blagden has been appointed a judge of the High Court in Bombay in the room of the Hon. Sir Cecil Patrik Blackwell, says a Press communique.'—A.P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER.)
New York, July 12.

Previous Closing	21.89
To-day's Opening	21.86
Difference	—3
To-day's Closing	21.88
Difference	—1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
New York, July 12.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors $65-3/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining $27-3/4.
United States Steel Common $62-3/4.
United States steel Preference unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.
CALCUTTA, July 12.

SHARE MARKET: The market generally remained steady. The volume of business was fair. Government securities were unchanged.

TECHNICAL BOOKS

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF PURE YEAST By Alfred Jorgensen. Price, Rs. 7.
THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED YEAST By F. G. Walter. Price, Rs. 13-2-0.
A TEXT-BOOK OF SURVEYING AND LEVELLING By H. Threlfall. Price, Rs. 24.
A TEXT-BOOK OF APPLIED MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING By Andrew Jamieson. Vol. II. Price Rs. 6.
INK COMPOSITION AND MANUFACTURE By C. A. Mitchell. Price, Rs. 14.
THE CHEMISTRY OF RUBBER MANUFACTURE By Lothav E. Weber. Price, Rs. 24.
MILITARY SCIENCE TO-DAY By Lieut.-Col. Donald Portway, R. E. Price, Rs. 4-6-0.
GENERAL FOUNDRY PRACTICE By McWilliam & Longmuir. Price Rs. 24.
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYORS' HAND-BOOK By Hurst. Price, Rs. 10.
ALUMINIUM PAINT AND POWDER By Edwards. Price Rs. 23-10-0.
BREWING-SCIENCE AND PRACTICE By Lloyd Hind, Vol. II. Price, Rs. 49.
SHIPMASTERS' MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HELP AND FIRST AID By Smith & Chaplin. Price, Rs. 6-8-0.
PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS FOR MARINE ENGINEERS (II CLASS) By Youngson & Bennett. Price, Rs. 16.
PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS FOR MARINE ENGINEERS (I CLASS) By Youngson & Bennett. Price, Rs. 20.
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 12.

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 9th July 1944 :—

Allahabad 96 83 0, BOMBAY 87 77 1.0, Calcutta 90 80 0.1, Cawnpore 93 82 0, Cuttack 94 81 0.1 Darjeeling 69 67 1.5, Delhi 91 81 0, Dehra Dun 87 74 1.5, Jacobabad 107 89 0, Karachi 88 79 0.4, Lahore 96 83 0, Lucknow 93 81 0, Madras 90 76 0.6, Nagpur 83 77 0, Patna 95 83 0, Peshawar 102 84 0, Shillong 76 14 1.6, Simla 65 58 1.3. —A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Reform progresses like the steady rise of the tide through many an ebb and flow of the mind.—Beatrice Webb.

The Bombay Chronicle

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENTS

Gandhiji has done well to issue authorised notes on his interviews with Mr. Gelder of the "News Chronicle." The notes, however, fairly endorse Mr. Gelder's cable to his paper. Gandhiji definitely states he has no intention to start civil disobedience now to implement the A.I.C.C. resolution of 1942 as he "cannot take the country back to 1942." So far he can decide for himself and to some extent for the Congress, for he was authorised to lead a civil disobedience campaign as and when he found it feasible. But it would be helpful to all concerned if he could consult the Working Committee. As regards the constitutional question, he cannot speak for the Congress. He can only advise it. He therefore feels he can do little without consulting the Congress Working Committee. It is clear from this and from his assurance that, if he met the Viceroy, he would tell him that he sought an interview to help and not hinder war effort that Gandhiji longs for an honourable settlement if it is possible.

With regard to the specific constitutional terms for a settlement, we would, in view of gross misrepresentation in some quarters, re-emphasise the point that Gandhiji's terms, though offered in his individual capacity, substantially coincide with the position taken up by the Working Committee in its negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps. Gandhiji demands, as the Working Committee did, complete transfer of civil administration to popular control. Even as regards Defence, Gandhiji does not treat it as a reserved subject. Far from it. He insists that "the portfolio of Defence should be in the hands of the National Government" except that "so far as military operations are concerned the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will have every control over them." This concession about military operations was contemplated even by the Working Committee in its negotiations with Sir Stafford. In a letter to him the Congress President said: "The Commander-in-Chief would control the armed forces and would have a full latitude in the carrying out of the operations connected with the war....With a view to arriving at a settlement we were prepared to accept certain limitations on the normal powers of the Defence Minister. We had no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military organisation or arrangements. We accepted also that the higher strategy should be controlled by the War Cabinet in London which would have an Indian member." In view of all this it is gross misrepresentation to suggest that Gandhiji's terms in general and particularly those regarding Defence are a betrayal of the trust imposed in him by the Working Committee. We have not the least doubt that the Committee, when free, will fully endorse Gandhiji's latest terms.

The question has been asked by some why Gandhiji did not accept the Cripps' proposals. The answer is simple. Such of those proposals as referred to post-war arrangements were not rejected by Congress, which only left them to be considered after the war. But Congress assured the Muslims that every province would have the fullest possible autonomy within the Indian Union and none would be coerced into joining it. Gandhiji has almost restated this position and we do not think his proposals will be opposed by the Working Committee. As regards those of the Cripps' proposals which referred to war-time changes, Congress and Gandhiji rejected them because Sir Stafford would not concede the complete transfer of civil administration to popular control, nay, he would not give to the Ministers any status higher than that of the Advisers of the Viceroy, whose veto on the Cabinet's proposals would continue, whereas real transfer of power is the backbone of Gandhiji's present scheme. It is, therefore, utterly wrong to suggest that he is now accepting something which he rejected when offered by Sir Stafford. However, if it is felt by friends of Government that Gandhiji's proposals were more or less implicit in the Cripps' scheme, let them support Gandhiji wholeheartedly whatever their shortcomings. Gandhiji's terms are an excellent basis for negotiations. It will be a disaster if they are not used as such by the Government.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Yugo-Slav Settlement

It is welcome news that internal toubles relating to Yugo-Slavia are about to end. A very good beginning has already been made with the recognition by the reorganised Yugo-slav Government in London of Marshal Tito. For long a serious deadlock had existed among other things, because the emigre Government, dominated by reactionaries, had insisted on retaining its relations with General Mihailovitch, who had been exposed as a collaborator of the Nazis. Now, the new Premier Dr. Ivan Subasic in his own name and in that of King Peter has declared that "the struggle of the Yugo-slav patriots." This is a people's victory for Yugo-Slavia. But it not only is a boon to that country, it also constitutes a pattern for the solution of domestic troubles in, for instance, Greece, troubles which might have led to complications in the international field. Militarily too it is welcome. It may turn out to have paved the way to an Allied invasion.

"Very Grave"

Mr. Henry Wallace, the U. S. Vice-President, has now submitted his report to the President of his tour and has had "a very lengthy and important conference about China." How important the subject is can be gathered from Mr. Wallace's own statement that the situation in China was "very grave." We are glad Mr. Wallace has been so frank. The practice of China's Allies has so far been to deplore China's trials, say soothing and comforting words to her and seek to minimise her sufferings in order to spare themselves from their own urgent obligations. Mr. Wallace's words have set forth to the world the situation in its true and tragic perspective. But what next? After all, China did receive words of sympathy and assurances; indeed, she has been treated to this kind of attention unfailingly all through the last two and a half years. But equally unfailingly little more than that.

Urgent Necessity

Now a state of affairs has been reached which Mr. Wallace has had to describe as "very grave." A "very grave" situation, by its very nature demands urgency in its tackling. What are China's Allies going to do about it? It is true that China's President has proclaimed the Chinese nation's resolve never to surrender to trials and to fight on till victory is won. This proclamation is the measure of China's almost unique greatness. What China has suffered would have exceeded the enduring capacity of many another country if placed in China's condition of military and economic weakness, of isolation and of Allied indifference. Her resolve to continue the struggle is China's glory to which no tribute can be too high. But the time has now come for China's Allies urgently to do something—the situation, Mr. Wallace says, is "very grave"—not to lift the burden off China's bent shoulders, for they cannot do that—but at least to relieve it partly and indirectly. It is regrettably obvious that little direct relief is possible for another twelve months or so through Burma. But comparatively immediate indirect assistance is, we feel, not impossible. That is why we earnestly hope that our expectations from the victory of Saipan will begin to be realised—soon.

Taft Opposes International Monetary Fund

WASHINGTON, July 12: Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio said that he believed Congress would not endorse any International Monetary Fund based on original terms submitted to the Bretton Woods Conference by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, U. S. Secretary of Treasury.

Gen. Taft said that it was most important that representatives of other nations should realise this fact and added: "The International Monetary Fund could disappear overnight. The proper course would be to reach some agreement with the British regarding the relation of the dollar and pound sterling and then take up other countries one by one'". —Reuter.

With The 14th Army

Wingate And The Circus

By D. F. KARAKA
"Bombay Chronicle's" War Correspondent
XII

Back at the Press Camp we learnt that Wingate's name was to be released in a Churchill broadcast and, if we wanted, we could file to be in time for the release. So once again that colourful personality of General Orde Charles Wingate was in the news as the leader of the air-borne expedition behind enemy lines. The ink had hardly dried on the story of Wingate's Phantom Army when this forty year old General was again at work on another expedition in Burma, this time on a far larger scale than before. To write on Wingate was, and still is a difficult, for meeting him was a pleasure deferred, and now for ever. Unable to give a first-hand account, I must quote from Charles Rolo, who has written a most brilliant pen picture of the Sword-and-Bible General which appears in an old issue of "The Atlantic Monthly." Rolo says: "The British Army seems to produce one such eccentric soldier genius in every generation—Clive of India, Chinese Gordon, Lawrence of Arabia. Wingate is a sword and Bible General, a profound believer in prayer, a mystic given to yoga and a hard-bitten professional soldier who loves fighting for its own sake. He starts the day with prayer, uses scriptures passages for code." Rolo describes Wingate as having the lean face of an intellectual, deep-set, piercing eyes, a thin bony nose, severe mouth and lantern jaw.

Wingate's comment on himself is relevant. He once said: "You know I am not half as crazy as people think." Nor is he mere bravado, for if one looks back only a few years, one recalls how in 1938 in Palestine he was awarded the D.S.O. to which he has since added two bars. This is no mean achievement for any soldier. He has an obvious flair for unusual soldiering, and like all genius he is "out of the ordinary" and unorthodox. Rolo reveals that Wingate is the only British Officer in modern times to avail himself of the ancient prerogative of writing to the King about one of his superiors.

The Blimps don't naturally understand him nor would he have a chance of advancement in a cantonment like Poona. But Wingate's sun never rose nor set in a Poona sky. It rose over the hill-spiked Burma horizon with luscious sunsets as the canvas on which his expeditions were painted in the oil and spirit of adventure.

That night after dinner sharp, All—a young Indian Pilot Officer who was an observer for the I.A.F.—a visiting Colonel and I went to the circus, which is one of the high spots of the Headquarters of the 14th Army. This was a famous circus not because of the quality of its entertainment but because of the gap it filled in the lives of many men for whom it had provided entertainment. Though only across the road from our Press Camp, we had to take a jeep to get there, for it had started showering since dinner and the roads were slushy and wet. The Colonel played host to us and we sat in the front row of the circle consisted quickly with B.O.R.'s and I.O.R.'s with only a sprinkling of officers here and there. From behind the curtain four Goanese gentlemen arrived and took their seats in one corner. They formed the orchestra—a violin, a trumpet, a saxophone and a drum. They coughed and spluttered and wiped their sweaty faces with dirty handkerchiefs, after which they settled down to play the Overture. "You are my sunshine," the four instruments were playing each to a timing of its own, meeting occasionally on a note when they would look at each other as if to say: "We've met again." It was the most tinny, limp version I have ever heard. Then the circus began. An acrobatic act about the quality of gamma double minus, a dirty, filthy clown, a Chinese troupe which was not so bad, and the belle of Headquarters, an Indo-Burmese with jet black, shining hair, beautifully parted and greased, who was the prima donna and the star turn of the show. She was the sort of girl who made men stir in their seats. She was the umph of the Orient, the corps of the one-piece ballet. She was more than "It." She had it. She oozed with it. She was the sort of "For Those Who Cannot Read." She had a smile which made the Mona Lisa just chicken feed. She made one feel that Burma was worth the retaking and if a Gallup Poll were taken in any country after one look at her, it would reveal a growing desire on the male part of the population to promote better relation between the two countries—whatever the countries.

Soon after the show began, two B.O.R.'s arrived noisily on the scene and parked themselves on two empty chairs in the front row. They had not paid for their tickets and the Babu was still humouring them to pay. They had seen the show, they argued, so what was the point in paying to see it again? Their language was not exactly King's English and even the pubs of England would have blushed to hear them talk. The Colonel with us looked at them once or twice, but regardless of anyone the two men behaved as if they owned the place, making a perfect nuisance of themselves. More than once they interrupted the show, leaving their seats to annoy the artists. The audience took it without murmur and even the people in the show retained their patience.

When the circus clown came out to do his act, the two B.O.R.'s decided they wanted him to do an act different from the one he was doing. The clown said he would do it a little later, but the B.O.R.'s wouldn't have it. The Clown went on with his act but the B.O.R's wouldn't let him carry on. One of them even got a little objectionable and said he'd push the clown's face in, if he didn't perform as he wanted. Saying this he got up and motioned to go towards the clown. Just then the Colonel, sitting next to me got up and barring the way of the B.O.R. said: "Get back to your seat and stop making a fool of yourself."

There was a hushed silence and the B.O.R. not realising who was speaking to him said in his irresponsible way: "But who are you to....."

"I am a Colonel!" the elderly man said with firmness and dignity.

In the twinkling of an eye, as if a button was pressed by those words, three men from the auditorium sprang to attention and stood in their places implementing the Colonel's order. It was most impressive and to me it had a special significance for the three men were Indian officers; a Captain, a Second Lieutenant and a Pilot Officer. And I said to myself: "Our men are cutting a very fine figure in that war, not only at the front in terms of gallantry but also in terms of discipline." And discipline, I have always believed, will take us as a nation nearer to our goal.

BRITAIN'S ABUSE OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY

Indian Merchants' Chamber On Refusal To Release Sterling Balances

"Having secured India's resources through Ordinances for meagre under-payment, instead of full, free and market prices being given for them, and having taken various measures to bring down the prices, such as export control, control of shipping, control of waggons, priorities, licenses, etc., it does not now behove a rich country like England to abuse political authority and endeavour to do what in effect would amount to confiscating the legitimate debts now standing to the credit of India", says the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a statement on the issue of India's sterling balances.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have issued the following statement on the question of Sterling Balances:—

"The evasive and unsatisfactory replies of Sir John Anderson and Mr. Amery on Sterling Balances, and the continued agitation in the British press for evasion, appropriation or scaling down of the legitimate dues of India, compel the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to utter one more protest and to sound one more warning. Throughout the five years of war, the material from Indian producers, Indian merchants and Indian manufacturers has been taken at controlled prices, i.e., arbitrarily low prices, for war purposes for the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, for the Eastern Group Supply Council and for the Allies of His Majesty. The amount now outstanding represents only a fraction of what it should have been.

In the interest of honest dealings between groups of people in the British Empire, it is essential to declare unequivocally that the moneys wul oe paid to India in gold or in such currencies India may need and that their payment will not be delayed.

To describe these as "blocked sterling" savours unpleasantly, and is unbecoming of a country like England, whose credit had always stood high in the world. The Committee trust that U.K. Authorities will not adopt this attitude.

The Committee have noted with distress that in the International Monetary Conference, the efforts of non-official element to link up the repayment of the Sterling balances to India with the working of the proposed Fund and to provide for the use of the Fund for rehabilitation and help to economically backward countries like India and China, have failed; and for this failure the Committee must lay the responsibility at the door of the U.K. authorities.

India could have no possible interest in the proposed Fund or in the working of International monetary affairs, if the resources accumulated at the expense, sacrifice, sufferings, self-denial and the life-blood of her people are not made available to her, as and when and in the form she requires the same for post-war purposes.

The Government of India's attempts at planning for the future become ridiculous in the light of efforts to scale down or evade payment of debts which have been properly incurred for more than value received. Having secured India's resources through Ordinances for meagre under-payment, instead of full, free and market prices being given for them, and having taken various measures to bring down the prices, such as export control, control of shipping, control of wagons, priorities, licences, etc., it does not now behove a rich country like England to abuse political authority and endeavour to do what in effect would amount to confiscating the legitimate debts now standing to the credit of India. India's experience since the last 150 years in financial transactions between Great Britain and India has been none too pleasant, but this latest attempt is the most deplorable and has sent a shock of horror throughout the country.

The Committee fear that, if the attempts so far noticed are persisted in for evading the just dues of the suffering and needy population of India, it will rudely shake the credit of U.K. and will embitter the already strained relations between India and England and will render political and other settlements most difficult.

Paper Control Order Remains And Takes Effect

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The extent to which Government is prepared to accommodate the printing and publishing trade while enforcing the new Paper Control Order, was explained by Sir M.S.A. Hydari, Secretary, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, at a meeting on Wednesday of the Special Committee of the paper interests appointed yesterday. The Government representatives at this meeting included Mr. H. M. Patel.

The Committee of the paper interests has 13 members on its panel. The grievances of the printing and publishing trades were put forward by the Committee's spokesman, Mr. Manu Subedar, who also made detailed suggestions for the redressal of those grievances.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

In reply to a suggestion for the postponement of enforcement of the Order till September 1, 1944, on the ground that it was difficult for the affected interests to cancel the commitments which they had undertaken before the order came into force, the Government representatives said that it would create more complications if the operation of the effective clauses of the Order was postponed.

It was also pointed out on behalf of Government that a number of individuals affected by the Order had already started conforming to them. But the Government was prepared to accommodate printers and publishers to the extent of giving them general permission to complete the work which was already in the press on the date of the coming into force of the order. The quantity of paper used for such work would not be counted towards the quota of the printers and publishers.

The Government spokesmen further assured that periodicals which had advertisement contracts with firms in foreign countries would be allowed reasonable time to adjust to the requirements of the order, provided such periodicals took individual permission of the Government.

QUARTERLY QUOTAS.

The second grievance put forward on behalf of the paper interests was that the monthly quota at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual quota hit the interests adversely. It was therefore urged that this should be abolished and in its place the annual basis of quota should be substituted.

In order to meet the difficulties of the consumers, the representatives of Government expressed their preparedness "to make if possible the basis of consumption quarterly instead of monthly. In addition to this, if any particular consumer during any quarter, found that he had work in hand of an essential nature requiring paper in excess to the quantity permissible during a quarter, it would be open to him to apply for special permission on the condition that the excess consumption is adjusted in the quarter which followed.

Another grievance put forward by the trades representatives was that the quota to the printer is duplicated in so far as the publisher has also to get his publications printed at a press and the printer will therefore have correspondingly more work to do than his own quota entitled him.

PASSING ON OF BENEFITS

In this connection, an assurance was given by the Government representatives that there was no need to apprehend duplication of quotas. A printer's quota of 30 per cent will include paper supplied by him and paper which might be supplied by his customers. Those who have their journals, books, etc., printed at his press, pass on the benefits of any extra concession granted to them to their respective printers.

An important suggestion was made to Government on behalf of printers and publishers that periodicals and text books should be allowed to use newsprint in addition to the permissible consumption of paper other than newsprint.

Government's reply to this was that no quota of newsprint could be given in addition to paper. If newsprint could be given in any case, the period would be extended to enable over-completely to newsprint. This applied to text books also. It was assured on behalf of Government that every effort will be made to permit such a change-over to the maximum extent possible.

One of the points to be emphasised on behalf of the printing and publishing trades was that no newspaper or periodical started after November 1942 in contravention of the former Paper Control Order, should be allowed to continue publication, and that no newspaper should be allowed to start publication.

NO NEW PUBLICATIONS

The reply of the Government spokesmen to this was that it would be Government's policy to refuse such permission as a rule, though there may be cases deserving special consideration. Government intended reserving full discretion in this matter.

Sir M. S. A. Hydari promised to refer to the Supply Department a suggestion made by the Committee that mills which produced Board and Kraft at present should be compelled to devote a percentage of their production capacity to the manufacture of printing and writing paper. In this connection, Sir M. S. A. Hydari revealed that the Government of India were proposing to issue an order to direct mills to produce such varieties of paper in such substances as may be considered necessary.

To a suggestion that production, distribution and consumption of paper in Indian States should be brought under control in the same manner as in British India, the Government's reply was that they appreciated the desirability of such a step and had already made a beginning to see that contols on the lines in British India were introduced in the States.

1943 AS BASIC YEAR

During the discussion of the question of fixing the basic year, it was brought out that a number of printers and publishers had preferred 1943 to 1939 as the basic year, that the small printers and publishers would not be able to furnish figures of 1939 as they did not keep elaborate accounts. It was, therefore, agreed that 1943 should be retained as the basic year. The Government spokesman assured, however, that individual cases of hardship due to this adoption would be looked into.

Another important suggestion put forward by the representatives of the printing and publishing trades was that handmade paper should be excluded from the operations of the Paper Control Order. The Government view in this connection was that so far as the Paper Control (Economy) Order was concerned handmade paper must be taken account of, as there is an over-all shortage of paper in India, and handmade paper can be used as a substitute for mill-made paper for certain purposes. The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, however, virtually excluded handmade paper as the Order did not apply to manufacturers whose output did not exceed 10 tons.

50 PER CENT ADVERTISEMENTS

It was pointed out by representatives of the printing and publishing trades that Clause 9 of the Paper Control Order, which restricted the proportion of advertisements to reading matter to 50 per cent, was superfluous, because a similar clause was already existent in the Postal Guide. Sir M. S. A. Hydari pointed out that the inclusion of the clause in the Paper Control Order would be necessary even though it was likely that such a clause was embodied in the Postal Guide, because periodicals were meant for cultural and intellectual purposes and any periodical which carried more than 50 per cent of advertisements would be more of a catalogue than a journal.

Another suggestion was that the Government and civilian consumption of paper should be half to half. Sir M. S. A. Hydari, replying to the suggestion, said that the present arrangements were not final.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS

Anglo-German Agreement For Repatriation Of Those Held As Prisoners

LONDON, July 12. Mr. Eden announced in the Commons to-day an agreement between the British Government and the Dominions and the Government of India and the German Government whereby with certain exceptions all British Commonwealth civilians detained in Germany or German occupied territories and all German civilians detained in the British Commonwealth and mandated territories or any territories occupied by British troops will be repatriated.

Mr. Eden, who said that the Swiss Government acted as an intermediary added: "From this agreement are expected on both sides any person who does not wish to be repatriated and any person whose repatriation is considered dangerous to the security of the detaining Power, any persons serving a sentence in prison for breach of the common law.

For the purpose of this agreement merchant seamen are not considered as civilians.

The agreement is to be carried out by a series of exchanges and in each exchange the principle of numerical equality will be observed as far as possible.

For the first exchange some 900 Germans have been brought from South Africa. The German Government have undertaken to deliver the first British party to Lisbon in three trains. The first of these which will include some 400 persons is due to arrive in the course of the next few days. The remaining 500 will follow shortly afterwards in relays. From Lisbon the whole British party will be brought to a port in the United Kingdom.

Asked if he could say something regarding similar negotiations for exchange with the Japanese Government, Mr. Eden replied: "The position there is not so satisfactory." Mr. Eden said that merchant seamen were not included as Germans regarded them as prisoners of war.

Hess did not, of course, come within the scheme.—Reuter.

Britain And French Committee

Mr. Eden announced that the British Government endorsed the outcome of the discussions which had taken place in London between officials of the British Government and the French Committee.

He had good hopes that on this basis an announcement that a formal agreement had been concluded between the British and the United States Governments and the French Committee of National Liberation would be made shortly.

After mentioning President Roosevelt's statement recognising the French Committee as a 'de facto' authority he said the Government naturally welcome this decision of the United States Government.

FLYING BOMBS OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 12: Flying bomb attacks against Southern England were continued during the night and this morning. Damage and casualties were caused.

An Air Ministry Communique to-day said: "Last night Mosquitos of the Bomber Command attacked without loss industrial objectives in the Ruhr.

BIG RAID ON MUNICH

Fortresses and 'Liberators' (between 750 and 1,000) to-day attacked communication and other targets in the Munich area, U.S. Headquarters announce.

Ceylon To Non-Co-operate

COLOMBO, July 12.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the Ceylon State Council and Minister for Agriculture, stated in the Council that the Board of Ministers considered the latest declaration of His Majesty's Government on Ceylon's constitutional reform a variation from the previous one and that the Ministers had intimated to the Secretary of State that if this attitude is adopted they did not propose to "collaborate with them in this Commission."—A.P.

FOURTH ALL-INDIA WHEAT FORECAST

BOMBAY, July 12.—The following fourth All-India wheat forecast for 1943-44 has been published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta:

The total acreage is 33,651,000, with an estimated production of 9,851,000 tons, against 34,014,000 acres and 10,935,000 tons, corresponding revised estimates of last year. There is a decrease of 1.1 per cent in area and 9.9 per cent in yield. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole.—A.P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

I must not be understood to say that I have agreed with every single line of argument or reasoning in the Mahatma's letters, but I have certainly admired the great dignity and unfailing courtesy which he has displayed in that correspondence which is in marked contrast to the discourteous and hectoring language and tone of the Home Secretary's letters. ....

—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

* * *

Opposing India's proposals at the World Monetary Conference, Lord Keynes, the British Delegation leader, expressed gratitude "especially" to India for her generosity and aid to Britain in the war.

We think India ought now to feel amply repaid by those who have been obliged to block both her finances and her freedom.

* * *

"I am happy" says Dr. Jayakar, "that Mr. Gelder succeeded where many Indian publicists anxious to resolve the political deadlock failed." Sounds, doesn't it, suspiciously like a clue to—what?

* * *

But Dr. Jayakar has an "only regret" too, namely that in Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy there is no reference to the non-revival of the August 1942 resolution.

Gandhiji should make this regrettable omission good by sending with Dr. Jayakar a letter of apology and recantation to the Viceroy.

* * *

"Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, declined to comment on Mr. Gandhi's statement"—Anglo-India.

Well, every League leader is not so dashing and daring as Mr. M. H. Gazdar. And then there is his Membership of the League Working Committee for Mr. Aye. Aye—sorry, I. I. Chundrigar always seriously to consider.

* * *

Mr. Fazlul Huq has issued a challenge that "if Mr. Jinnah is sincere in his professions about Pakistan..."

Loud applause. We only hope Mr. Jinnah doesn't cleverly evade the inconvenient issue by—er—reminding Mr. Huq of Sher-e-Bengal's former roars etc.

* * *

Mr. Huq also declared that he agreed with the Rajagopalachar Formula sent to Mr. Jinnah.

We are delighted. But but—but Doctor S. P. Mookerjee doesn't.

* * *

Having just returned from a tour of the U. S., Britain and Italy, the Australian newspaper proprietor, Sir Keith Murdock says the war in Europe will end this year.

This solves a puzzle that has troubled us for some time. It is now clear what that great naval and military leader, Admiral Mountbatten is waiting for patiently unlike the impatient Nimitz and Mac Arthur.

* * *

SECRET NAZI MISSION TO LISBON

—Headline

And for two successive nights and days, so reported the B.B.C. yesterday, London had been free from flying bomb visits.

ALLIES CAPTURE MOCIGNANO

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters July 12. To-day's Communique said: "Further limited advances have been made by the Allied armies in Italy in many sectors of the front against the same fierce resistance by the enemy. Between the upper Tiber Valley and Arezzo troops of an Indian division of the Eighth Army have advanced, taking the village of Mocignano and have established themselves on two hill features nearly two miles to the north.

To the east in the Adriatic sector Italian troops have taken some ground in the vicinity of Musone river.

American troops of the Fifth Army have continued their advance and are just behind Castiglioncello on the coast and have driven the enemy from a number of positions in hills east and west of Lajatico, where heavy fighting is in progress just south of the town.

Yesterday heavy bombers attacked the harbour at Toulon. Medium bombers struck at railyards at Alessandria. Fighters also flew offensive sweeps in Yugoslavia and Albania. Four of our aircraft are missing.

Nazis To Withdraw From Italy?

From Reuter's special correspondent at ZURICH, July 12:

According to a reliable diplomatic source the Germans have installed new General Headquarters in Bavaria and everything indicates that they envisage an early and total retreat from Italy. The new Headquarters are designed to be used "for the future battle zone of South Germany." The entire organisation is under the command of the well-known Nazi Gen. Ritter von Epp. He has ordered the construction of some 300 strongpoints from the Brenner Pass into the heart of Bavaria.

R

RATIONING KIOSKS

have been opened near both the upper and lower class booking offices at all the main railway stations, the Ferry Wharf, the city booking offices of the Railways and the Steamship Company and at the Municipal toll 'Naka' at Sion.

HAND IN YOUR RATION CARD AT THE KIOSK BEFORE LEAVING BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

MATINEE TOMORROW
1 p. m. (Marathi)
RAJKAMAL'S &
& V. SHANTARAM'S

MALI

Hindi: 4, 7, Marathi 10 p. m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.
15th WEEK AT
NOVELTY
Matinee Tomorrow 1-15 p. m.
Rajkamal's & V. Shantaram's
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
44th WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

SWASTIK

SENSATIONAL
DANCE-MUSICAL
with India's most lovable stars
SADHONA BOSE
and
SURENDRA

in
AMAR PICTURES'
PAIGAM
(Message)
3rd Crowded Week
AT
LAMINGTON
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. at 1-45 p.m.

20TH ROYAL JEWEL
"PRATIDNYA"
Directed by
NANDLAL JASVANTLAL
GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK
Daily 4, 7, 10
Majestic

Leela CHITNIS • JAIRAJ

CHAR ANKHEN
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
9TH WEEK IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE
French National Day
The Consul for France and Madam Pierre BERTHELOT will receive the French Colony on Friday, the 14th July, 1944, between 11 a.m., and 1 p.m., at the Taj Mahal Hotel (1st Floor).

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
IT'S TREMENDOUS!
RAMSHASTRI
TIMINGS:
CENTRAL
DAILY 4 & 10 HINDI SHOWS
7 P.M. MARATHI
SAT. SUN HOLIDAYS:
MARATHI MATINEES AT ONE P.M.
ADVANCE BOOKING DAILY 10 TO 12 & 3 TO 6
Every Friday Marathi Matinees at 1-0

6TH WEEK FROM TOMORROW
ATRE'S LAUGH BLITZ
DIL-KI-BAAT
DURGA KHOTE, ISHWARLAL
DIXIT & VANMALA
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
MINERVA

5TH Housefull Week
Director
JAYANT DESAI'S
MANORAMA
LEELA CHITNIS,
ISHWARLAL,
CHARLIE
NEW WEST END
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 6

LAXMI PRODUCTIONS' SPECTACULAR FANTASY
KADAMBARI
SHANTA APTE,
VANMALA,
PAHARI
9th
Crowded Week
ROXY
Daily 3-30, 6-30 9-30 p.m.
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6 p.m.

TOMORROW
THE SCHOOL SWAYS BOMBAY
JEEVAN
is coming as and in
SCHOOL MASTER
KAMAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10
'Happy' Release.

IT'S WORTH SMOKING
CARAVAN
The Air-Conditioned Cigarette

HERE'S WHY
Caravan Cigarettes produced at National's air-conditioned Factory are always fresh and clean. Only fully matured, carefully blended tobaccos are used for making Caravans. It has coolness, freshness and strength. Obtainable everywhere
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
CARAVAN
THE NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 12.

SHARES.—There was restricted business on the local Stock Exchange and quotations moved within a narrow limit. The decline in Silver prices damped feeling but ample supply of money induced moderate support. Tata Steel Dfd Shares opened at Rs. 2272 and steadied at Rs. 2275 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 428 and steadied

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

T. S. Ord. (429) 428 27 27/8 26/8 27/8 27 28 29/8 34 33 32/8 33 35
T. S. Dfds (2280) 2275 67/8 72/8 66/4 71/4 62/8 70 77/8 75 80 88/12 82/8 81/4 85 83/12 92/8
Dyeing (1925)) 1920 13/12 17/8 12/8 17/8 15 20 22/8 20 27/8 22/8 32/8 28/12 1935
Kohinoor (628) 626 23 25 23 25 32 34 32 29 31 35
Swadesh (559) 558 56 55 56 68 62 61 6- 63 6c
Nagpur (425) 422/8 23 22 23/8 22 23 27 25 32
Simplex (257/8) 256 55 56 55 56/8 59/8 59 61
New Great (412/8) 411 9 10 9 10/8 15 18 16 15 16
Indore (882/8) 890 95 910 895 905 915 12/8 15 30
Burma (490) 492/8 87/8 90 82/8 87/8 90
Cement (230/12) 230/12 33/12 33/4 35 34/12 35

****

at Rs. 429 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1915 and improved to Rs. 1922 while Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 625 and changed hands at Rs. 626. The market is in a hesitant mood and is inclined to await fresh developments.

Later on there was active buying and Tata Steel Dfds improved to Rs. 2292 and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1935.

BULLION.—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The position as regards American Silver is now cleared and the same may be used to check inflation had depressing effect on the local market. However much depends on actual sales. The general tendency is now downward. Gold prices being quoted below Rs. 75 no sales from the Bank were reported. The Silver market opened at Rs. 130/8 against last closing at Rs. 132/3 and improved to Rs. 131/8 under scattered covering. The improvement in price attracted renewed selling and forward Silver declined to Rs 130/12. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 2 at Rs. 132/12. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 74/10 and ready Gold at Rs. 74/13.

It is understood that some merchants have protested against the action of the Board in connection with Budla differences and to check bear raids. Later on there was some short covering and Silver improved to Rs. 131/8 as there is no knowing about the time when American Silver will be made available to the market. Silver after advancing to Rs 131/8 reached to Rs. 131/2 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 133/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 75 and forward at Rs. 74/12.

RAJKOT, JULY 12 Silver Ashad Rs. 127/8. Gold Rs. 74/12. Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/8.

JAMNAGAR, JULY 12.—Silver Ashad Rs. 127. Gold Rs. 74/12. Groundnuts Oil Rs. 19.

COTTON.—The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 414 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 413 under scattered selling. At this level shorts came in to cover and prices hardened to Rs. 415. The market was narrow and there is less disposition to operate pending the clarification of floor and ceiling prices.

Prices steadily improved to Rs. 416 but some setting appeared which checked the rise and September option reached to Rs. 415/4 but again ruled quiet at Rs. 412. At this stage some peace rumour encouraged heavy buying and prices suddenly advanced to Rs. 424 but reached to Rs. 419 on renewed selling. The market closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	.....
I.C.C. September	419 0 0

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, July 12.

	Today	Total
July	2150	13750

COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 12.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine F	Good
Jarilla	420	410	400	390
Broach	414	409	404	399
Surti	545	540	535	530
American	450	445	440	435
L. S. S. Pun/ American	490	485	480	475
289 F Pun/ American	540	535	530	525
Saw-Gd F	480	475	470	465
Saw-Gd LSS	530	525	220	515
Saw-Gd 289 F	590	585	580	575
MG NT	495	490	485	480
Sid/Ame.	540	535	530	525

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 12.

Khandesh Jarilla New	260/340
Berar Jarilla New	350/380
289 F Jarilla New	480/525
N. T. Jarilla New	450/500
289 F Saw-ginned New	550/580

COTTON ARRIVALS.—Central India 97, Berar 1188, Dholeras 118, Sindh Punjab 100, Broach 504 Coompta 452, Western 103, East African 1020. Total 3582 Bales.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, July 11.

	High	Low	Close
July	405	401	401
September	419	413/8	414/4

COTTON PARITY.—Indian Cotton September Contract is 594 cent points below New York October at Exchange 331.

PRODUCE.—It is reported that the British Food Ministry bought groundnuts at £8/8/0. Local Mills also bought at Rs. 17/4 to Rs. 17/8 and business in Goa delivery was done at Rs. 16/10. Linseed Wagon condition Sugar and other stations was done at Rs. 15/8 Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 17/8. Goa delivery Rs. 17/4 and Navlakhi Rs. 17/2. Undertone of the market was steady.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
New York, July 11.

Opening gains extended with continued covering in July a feature, reaching 22.48; while distants sympathised on good trade buying. The market closed very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
July 22.44+24, October 21.89+16, December 21.78+21, January 21.67+21, March 21.61+20, May 21.43+21, October highest 21.93+20 (2-58 p.m.) lowest 21.72—01 (11-42 a.m.) Middling Spot 22.81—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
July 22.73+27, October 21.95+19, December 21.78+16, Jan 21.67+11. Middling Spot 21.95—

NOON CALL
July 22.20, October 21.74, December 21.57

EXEMPT HANDMADE PAPER FROM CONTROL

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, M.L.A., and Editor of the 'Hindustan', Lucknow, says in the course of a press statement:—

In reply to a telegraphic enquiry, I have been informed by the Paper Controller, Government of India, that the provisions of the Paper Control (Economy and Distribution) Order, 1944, also govern hand-made paper. I fail to see how the inclusion of the hand-made paper industry in the Order makes either for 'Economy or Control'. I would even venture to state that it delivers a crude attack on the commonsense arrangement of natural economy. I am not concerned here with the general causes and conclusions in which the Order is enveloped, but it would be impossible to deny the obvious lack of commonsense in the restriction of the only available source of supply. If newsprint is not available in adequate quantities, and if the production of Indian mills has slumped rather badly, what is the obvious alternative? We must develop the hand-made paper industry. In fact, without being an idealist, we had been expecting this industry to play the same part in regard to education, journalism, cultures, printing and publication that khaddar is playing in the economy of national clothing. If any one tells me that hand-made paper is not a business proposition, my reply would be that it is entirely my lookout what money I spend on it for the purpose to which I want to put it. As a matter of fact, some job printers have been making their own paper and have been successfully getting the price for their publications printed on it. Attempts have also been made in recent months to carry the processes of production forward by the use of improvd appliances and I have heard of an improved appliance or two in South India which was estimated to yield nearly a ton a day, the raw material being rice hay.

We must assume that while passing the order, the Department concerned looked at the situation from a very acute war angle. Let it be so. How does the expansion of hand-making paper industry conflict with the war needs of the Government in respect of labour, capital or raw material? The capital of this industry will be very small, indeed, and will, in majority of cases, be put in the industry only by those who find it necessary to make their own paper. As regards labour, it will largely be composed of women, children and old-men, living in villages near big towns. Surely they cannot be embraced into the war effort. As regards raw materials, there too it will not tap the sources of supply of mills, neither has it been the complaint of these mills that they have not been getting enough raw material and labour. Why then do the Government include hand-made paper industry in their ban? An explanation is due from them and it should be forthcoming soon enough.

ENCOURAGING HINDUSTANI

The Government of Bombay will spend Rs. 600 this year on the encouragement of Hindustani literature, including Hindi and Urdu books of special merit, if the vocabulary and style used is simple, published for the first time since 1930, either in Nagari or Urdu script. This sum will be used to provide cash prizes, purchase copies and to help authors and publishers. Preference will be given to applicants from Bombay Province.

Authors and publishers desiring help should send 16 copies of each book with their applications and give the full name and address of the author and publisher and all particulars about the edition, the price and special features. Applications must reach the Chairman of the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, Lokakalyan, 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2, before October 1, 1944.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Mr. A. D. Shroff, one of our representatives at Bretton Woods WARNED the big guns of the World Monetary Conference that if India was ignored.....etc.....etc.....

Mr. Shroff should know by now that at the point of a gun—any gun, leave alone a big gun—both he and I are ready to put up our hands.

* * *

Monsieur Istel, the French delegate, argued that if India wanted its sterling balances released, France would require that its blocked assets in Germany should also be taken into account. May we remind the Frenchman, painful as it may be, that France made a separate armistice with Germany, while Indian soldiers are now fighting on the Second Front.

* * *

There is a shop on Pherozeshah Mehta Road which calls itself the "Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores." Indians like to patronize it because it sells the produce of our country. Yesterday I went in pouring rain to buy myself some waste-silk. It was on the counter on the right as I entered. I was shown a piece, which was patterned. I said I'd like a plain one. He shook his head, rolled up the piece he had shown me and put it back. I pointed out that there were at least a dozen pieces alongside the one he'd shown me. He showed me one or two more, as if it was an awful nuisance for him to serve me. He kept on telling me: "Mal nathi avto." In the end I got so fed up I left the shop. This is not the first time I have felt that the Swadeshi Stores should brush up its idea of salesmanship. If Indians are eager to help a shop like this, it does not mean that the shop can afford to trade on the people's encouragement without the minimum of salesmanship. And that this should happen in our own Swadeshi shops is damaging to our trade, specially at a time when so many foreigners are likely to shop there. Nor do I think there is any excuse for this type of service—if service it can be called. I feel that those interested in this shop should look into this question and see if better service cannot be provided.

2ND EDITION
JUST OUT!
THE TRUTH ABOUT GANDHI
by M. D. JAPHETH
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 2000
Muslim: Rajjab 21, 1363
Parsi: Behman 13, 1313
Sunrise: 7-9 a.m. Sunset 8-20 p.m.
Hightide: 6-38 18-49. Lowtide: 12-25

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. MATUNGA: Study Class on 'Swarga or Devachan' to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 p.m. at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

INDIAN ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Next meeting of the Bombay Centre will be held to-day (Thursday) in the Biology Theatre of St. Xavier's College at 6 p.m. when Rev. Fr. H. Santapau S.J., will speak on "The Flora of Khandala and the Western Ghats."

"THE FUTURE OF INDIA": A. G. Moolgavkar will broadcast the second in the series of four reviews of Prof. R. Coupland's book "The Future of India" from All-India Radio, Bombay at 9-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

DEBATE ON INDIA'S FUTURE: The Progressive Group has arranged a debate with the Youths' Parliament on a question of topical All-India interest.

The resolution before the House will be "that in the opinion of the House, Victory will bring India Liberation not Laceration." Three speakers will represent the Group and the Youths Parliament each on opposite sides. Sir Rustom P. Masani will preside. The debate will be held today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Green's Restaurant.

KASTURBA MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTION IN SUBURBAN DISTRICT

At a meeting held on March 24, at the instance of Messrs. V. L. Mehta and Swami Anand, a representative Suburban District Committee for collection towards Kasturba Memorial Fund has been formed with Raundeo Anandilal Poddar as President. The total has now reached Rs. 75,000 from Ghatkopar, Vile Parle, Borivli and Khar. The president's contribution is Rs. 5,000, writes Mr. D. N. Wandrekar in a lengthy statement.

DENA BANK BRANCH AT BARODA

BARODA, July 11

Seth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, the Chairman of the Federation of Baroda State Mills and Industries and a well-known millowner of Baroda declared open on Tuesday evening, the twenty-eighth branch of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company at Baroda, before a large gathering of merchants and industrialists.

Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Chairman of the Bank specially came here for the function.

Seth Chaturbhujdas while paying tribute to Dena Bank for extending its services to the city of Baroda welcomed the Bank and gave assurance of full co-operation and blessed the new office.

Mr. Pranlal in a suitable reply thanked those present and expressed his gratitude for their co-operation.

LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, July 12: Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Premier, will leave on July 26 for Lahore to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League to be held there on July 29. He will return to Calcutta on the 2nd August.—A. P.

DANCING GIRLS GO ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, July 12

Dancing girls of Manipur have gone on strike. They object to paying income-tax to the State, according to a report published in "SEAC", the Services Newspaper of the South-East Asia Command.

Three leading Danseuses recently waited on the President of the Manipur Durbar, Mr. E. F. Lydall, and told him they intended to have no more shows, because they resented the tax.

The income-tax of one of the girls was assessed at Rs. 6,000. She paid half.

Just before the Jap threat, the shows of Manipur dancing girls were popular with the troops and distinguished visitors were given special performances. The fee of a leading danseuse was nominally Rs. 200 but, collections amounted to more.

Official estimates, says the report, are that the dancing girls have made at least a lakh of rupees each out of their art.—A. P.

AN OPEN LETTER TO BUS AND TRAM PASSENGERS

QUEUE ALWAYS AND SAFEGUARD YOUR RIGHTS

Dear Passenger:

The forming of a queue means that you board a bus or tram in the order of your arrival this is only fair and it is therefore in your interests to form a queue. The boarding of a bus or tram will no longer be an ordeal but an orderly and simple process.

Follow these simple suggestions in the interests of comfort, safety and efficiency.

1 Do not board a bus or tram while it is in motion or away from a 'stop'. It is both dangerous and illegal to do so.

2 Form a queue at the 'stop' facing the approaching vehicle. Do not try and board before passengers wishing to alight have done so. Board one at a time in accordance with vacant positions.

3 Queue always—form the queue habit and encourage others to do so—whether there are a number or only a few passengers waiting for a vehicle.

4 Intending passengers should join a queue at its tail; to short circuit a queue or to break into one is an offence.

CULTIVATE THE QUEUE HABIT

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED
QK4

Prize Bonds

FIRST DRAW
SATURDAY JULY 15 TH.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
BOMBAY, 11 A.M.

The first half-yearly draw for prizes in the Government of India five year interest free Prize Bonds 1949 will take place at 11 a.m. on Saturday, July 15th, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay. The draw will be conducted under the supervision of a committee consisting of:—

1. The Honourable Sir Harilal J. Kania, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, Bombay, (*Chairman*)
2. C. R. Trevor, Esq., Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, (*Member*)
3. Sir Rustom P. Masani, Member, Local Board (Western Area), Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, (*Member*)
4. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A., Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Bombay, (*Member*)
5. The Honourable Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Member of the Council of State, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, (*Member*)
6. Sir Alwyn Ezra, Sassoon J. David & Co., 143 Esplanade Road, Bombay, (*Member*)
7. B. C. A. Cook, Esq., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi, (*Member*)
8. L. Pertwee, Esq., Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, (*Secretary*)

The public will be admitted free to the draw.

The list of winning numbers will be published in the press.

Prize Bonds will be on sale again from July 17th 1944. Invest in Government of India Prize Bonds and buy a chance to win a large prize.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A Non-Resident House Surgeon for Haji Bachooali Free Eye Hospital, Honorarium Rs. 25 monthly. Apply Dr. M. K. Sathe, Honorary Secretary before 24th July. 5483

Wanted energetic Accountant to keep accounts of Provisions, and Food-grains. State experience and least salary expected. Apply Box No. 5487, "Bombay Chronicle".

There are a few vacancies for Clerks, Ledger-Clerks and Supervisors in a big Joint Stock Bank for employment in Bombay and mofussil. Minimum qualification: Matriculation—Really experienced applicants will be preferred. Apply in own hand-writing stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 5482, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted B. Coms. for Share Department in the Head Office of a well-known Mill in Bombay. Salary according to merits. Apply Box No. 9553, "Bombay Chronicle".

U. P. Engineering Institute Thakurganj, Lucknow: Applications invited from I.Sc. (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Eng. Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., A.M.I. Mech. E., and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations Recognised by Govt. of India—Session July 1944. Competent Staff Hostel arrangements. Scholarships. Free Prospectus from Director. 9394

Wanted Experienced Compounders and Clerks knowing typewriting. Apply personally with application in own handwriting stating qualification, age and experience. Powells Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay 4. 9528

HELP-REQUESTED

Will any kind-hearted Gentleman advance loan of Rs. 500 with reasonable interest to a deserving and most trustworthy Collegian in Bombay? The Candidate is already in service, carrying responsible position. All correspondence treated confidential. Please communicate to Box 5485, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Young respectable Matriculate strong in English, Mathematics, has teaching experience seeks tuitions, knows Kannada. Box No. 5488, "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted reliable Agents on attractive commission basis for canvassing retail business—in suit-length and shirt-length—for our Hand-loom cloths. Samples, Order Book etc., against Rs. 10 cash. Apply sharp:—Kosmos Textiles. Cannanore. 5484

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance immediate. Langra (Mangoes) 15 Fajro 20 per 100. Costs extra. Mango, Lichi, Everbearing Kaghzi Line grafts, each 12 doz. Sirkari Garden, Darbhanga. 5469

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Britannia Toilet Paper—Enquire M. L. Industries, Bunder Road, Karachi. 9351

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING SIMLA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Sub-Editors Class II, in the Monitoring Section-Counter Propaganda Directorate, on a salary of Rs. 200/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 200-10-300. Candidates must have a sound knowledge of English language as well as of current world affairs. Journalistic experience will be an additional qualification. Candidates must be prepared to come to Simla at their own expense for interview. Successful candidates will be required to work either by day or night. Applications stating full details of educational qualifications, journalistic experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Under Secretary, Department of Information & Broadcasting, Railway Board Building, Simla, on or before the 20th July, 1944. (9519)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of English Monitors in the Monitoring Section, Counter Propaganda Directorate, on Rs. 150/- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 150-10-250. Candidates must have a shorthand speed of 125 words p. m. typewriting speed of 50 words p. m. and a sound knowledge of the English language as well as of current world affairs. Candidates must be prepared to come to Simla at their own expense for interview and tests which may last for three days. Successful candidates will be required to work either by day or night. Applications stating full details of educational qualifications, previous experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Under-Secretary, Department of Information & Broadcasting, Railway Board Building, Simla, on or before the 20th July, 1944. 9520

NOTICE

WANTED:—For a section of the Dept. of Information and Broadcasting (Bombay) a first class Stenographer salary Rs. 90 plus Rs. 18 dearness allowance per month. Apply in person between 3 and 5-30 p.m. to:—Exhibition Studio I. & B. Dept., Govt. of India, Cross Maidan, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 9532

PUBLIC NOTICES

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BO MBAY.

INVITES TENDERS No. BSY GABS 1110 on Form obtainable for Rs. Two per set (not refundable or transferable) paid in cash or by M.O. (quoting Tender No., full name and address of remitter) before 4 p. m. on 24th July, 1944 for:—

Item No.	Description.	Sealed Pattern No.	Number or Quantity.
1.	Cruets Complete Small Glass Base E. P. Frame with two bottles and glass stoppers. One Mustard Pot and One Pepper Pot both glass with metal lids.	Vic 437	260 Nos.
2.	Forks Pickle, E. P.	Vic 438	100 Nos.
3.	Knives Fish Eating E. P.	Vic 439	1150 Nos.
4.	Ladles Soup, E. P.	Vic 440	20 Nos.
5.	Nut Crackers, E. P.	Vic 441	60 Nos.
6.	Pots Mustard Aluminium	Vic 442	270 Nos.
7.	Pots Pepper.	Vic 443	550 Nos.
8.	Spoons large E. P. for Officers, size same as Dessert Spoon.	Vic 444	3400 Nos.
9.	Spoons Mustard E. P.	Vic 445	200 Nos.
10.	Spoons Small E. P. Officers'	Vic 446	4900 Nos.
11.	Toast Racks, E. P. with 8 partitions.	Vic 447	40 Nos.
12.	Toast Racks, E. P., with 6 partitions.	Vic 447	110 Nos.
13.	Toast Racks, E. P., with 4 partitions.	Vic 447	70 Nos.

Applicants not on approved supply Department List must give Banker's reference on application for Tender Form. (9551)

BOMBAY EXPLOSION (COMPENSATION) ORDINANCE, 1944.

FIRE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

Procedure to be followed in connection with the submission of claims in respect of property insured against fire.

1. Claimants should approach their usual Insurance Company for copies of claim forms.
2. The claim form must be fully and accurately completed, in a legible manner, and thereafter duly signed in the presence of a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.
   NOTE: Special care should be taken in completing the claim form in order to avoid delay in the adjustment of the claim.
3. The completed claim form, duly signed and attested, together with the surveyor's report, receipt for survey fees and insurance policy or policies (if missing certified true copy or copies) covering the property the subject of the claim should be handed to the Insurance Company concerned for submission, on behalf of the claimant, to the Chairman of the Claims Committee.
4. When a claim has been approved by the Claims Committee the claimant will be advised by his Insurance Company who will obtain from the claimant a discharge certificate, on the prescribed form, for the amount of compensation recommended. This discharge certificate must be completed by the claimant before the Insurance Company can obtain a cheque, in the claimant's name, from the Governor-General in Council through the Accountant-General, Bombay.
5. When the Insurance Company receive the cheque they will advise the claimant and hand it to him on his completing the necessary receipt form.

NOTE: The Claims Committee will neither enter into correspondence with any claimant nor interview, except by written invitation, any claimant or anyone acting on his behalf.

A. F. RICHARDS,
Chairman,
Claims Committee.
(9568)

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

POLICYHOLDERS of this Company are hereby informed that as only three applications have been received for three vacancies of Policyholders' Directors on the Board within the time prescribed for submitting such applications, the necessity of holding a Meeting for an election under Section 48 does not arise. The Policyholders Meeting announced to be held on 30th August 1944 for the said election is, therefore, hereby cancelled.

The following persons are hereby declared elected in pursuance of Rule 14 (3) of Insurance Rules 1939:—

1. Bhogilal H. Patel, Esqr.
2. Laxmidas Mulraj Khatau, Esqr.
3. Navnitlal C. Javeri, Esqr.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI,
Managing Director.
Dated 11th July, 1944. (9566)

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Rationing Inspectors. Men having (1) aptitude for outdoor work and (2) good physique and a Bachelor's degree or, in the case of Matriculates, possessing two years' trade or Government service experience need apply. The pay scale is Rs. 100-5-125 plus conveyance and dearness allowances.

Applicants from Muslims and other Intermediate or Backward Classes would be given preference.

Apply to: Khan Sahib R. K. Joshi, Asstt. Controller of Rationing, Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay. 9493

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a stenographer in the Department of Industries, with a starting salary up to Rs. 110/- in the scale of pay of Rs. 50-5/2-90-5-140 plus dearness allowance admissible. Candidates should have a good knowledge of English and possess a speed of 150 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting. Candidates will have to produce a certificate from the Sydenham College of Commerce. Candidates who are of the natives of the Bombay Province and who are within age limit for entrance into Government Service need apply. The post is temporary for the present. Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, educational qualifications, experience, etc. should reach the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on or before the 20th July, 1944. (9562)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI SORABJI MASTER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into upon or in respect of the said property by way of sale, gift, transfer, trust, inheritance, maintenance, share, mortgage, exchange, lease, lien, charge, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise purchase will be completed without reference to all unnotified claims and the same, if any, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground hereditaments and premises together with the Bungalow and other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Military Road, Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District and the Registration Sub-District and District of Bandra, formerly comprising various pieces of land described and admeasured inaccurately and bearing old numbers as under:—

SURVEY NOS.	POT OR FALNI NOS.
103	Pot No. 12.
111	Pot No. 1
112	Pot Nos. 4, 6, & 8 Falni Nos. 1 and 3.
113	Falni No. 1

and which were subsequently converted into one non-agricultural Plot of land now bearing non-agricultural No. 35 and admeasuring 3235 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the South by the Military Road, on the West by N. A. No. 315, on the North by portion No. N. A. No. 35 and on the East partly by S. N. 113 and partly by S. N. 112B Hissa No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises situate lying and being at Military Road, Santa Cruz, in the Bombay Suburban District and the Registration Sub-District and District of Bandra together with the houses and structure thereon and which bore old numbers as follows viz:—

S. No.	Pot No.
112	3

and which now bears non-agricultural No. 35 (part) and which is bounded, on or towards the North by S. No. 110 Hissa No. 3, on or towards the East partly No. S. No. 112 B, Hissa No. 1 and partly by S. No. 112B, Hissa No. 2, on or towards the South by other portion of N. A. No. 35 and on or towards the West by S. No. 112A, Hissa No. 3 and which admeasures 687 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1944.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(9565)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10463/151.—With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 8125/151, dated the 17th May, 1944, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has made the following additional rules:—

Under section 22(1) (c)

47. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on Marine Drive north of its junction with Churchgate Street except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers, except in authorised parking places.

48. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the road from the Back Bay Swimming Baths to its junction with Cuffe Parade except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 29th June, 1944. (9567)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASMUKHLAL B. DESAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property by way of sale, gift, transfer, trust, inheritance, maintenance, share, mortgage, exchange, lease, lien, charge, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to all unnotified claims and the same, if any will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khar in the Village and Municipal limits of Bandra and in the Suburban District of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 590 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 47 of Suburban scheme No. VII (Khar) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 48 of the said scheme, on or towards the South by Plot No. 46 of the said scheme and on or towards the West by a Road and on or towards the East by Plot No. 52 of the said scheme and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under House No. 47.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1944,

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9564

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SETH LUKHMICHAND CHANDA RAMJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinbelow described. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand upon or in respect of the said property by way of sale, gift, transfer trust, inheritance, maintenance, share, mortgage exchange, lease, lien, charge, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to all unnotified claims and the same, if any, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those pieces or parcels of land now formed into one together with the messuages tenements structures and bungalows standing thereon and known as "Mehta Lodge" ad "Jalla Lodge", situate, lying and being in the village of Lonavla in the registration Sub-District of Mawal in the Taluka of Mawal in the Poona District, containing by admeasurement 4637 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 203-3 and Survey No. 247 and bearing entry Nos. 273 along with other adjoining land and (343) and city survey Nos. 6, 6-1, 6-2, 7, 8 and 9 and assessed by the Municipality at Lonavla under Lonavla Municipal Committee Numbers C Ward Numbers 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly towards the South corner by a passage and beyond that by the property occupied by Railway Co-operative Stores and partly by the property of late Janardan Vasudevji standing at present in the name of Motabhoy Babaji Rane, the Surviving Executor, on or towards the West by the Road leading to the Lonavla Town on or towards the North by the Vacant land of the late Mr. Janardhan Wasudevji and on or towards the South by the Road leading to the Railway Station.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1944.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9563

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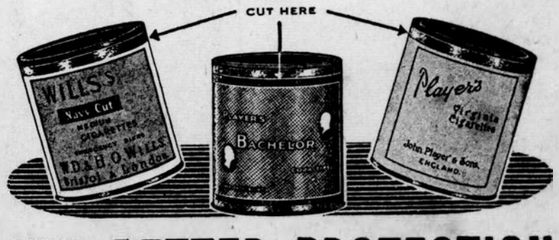

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